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Vol. II.] THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1776. [Num. 230.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Montgomery, of six three pounders, and eleven men, from St. Croix, and St. Thomas, for this port, with three hundred and eighty-six barrels of gunpowder, fifty firelocks, one hundred and one hogsheads of rum, and sixty-two hogsheads of sugar, &c. on board, in the morning of the 29th ult. when standing for Cape May, discovered six sail of men of war, tenders, &c. making towards him, as also a row boat. The boat and tenders he soon after engaged and beat off, stood close along ashore, and got assistance from Captains Weeks and Barry; when it was agreed to run the brig ashore, which was done, and under favor of a fog they saved two hundred and sixty-eight barrels of powder, fifty arms, and some dry goods; when the fog clearing away, Capt. Montgomery discovered the enemy's ships very near him, and five boats coming to board the brig; on which he started a quantity of powder in the cabin, and fifty pounds in the main sail, in the folds of which he put fire, and then quitted her. The men of war's boats (some say two, some three) boarded the brig, and took possession of her with three cheers; soon after which the fire took the desired effect and blew the pirates forty or fifty yards into the air, and much shattered one of their boats under her stern. Eleven dead bodies have since come on shore, with two gold laced hats and a leg with a garter. From the great number of limbs floating and drove ashore, it is supposed thirty or forty of them were destroyed by the explosion. A number of people from on board our ships of war, and a number of the inhabitants of Cape May, mounted a gun on shore, with which they kept up a fire at the barges, which the men of war, &c. returned and killed Mr. Weeks third Lieutenant of the Continental ship Reprisal, and wounded a boy in the thigh.

Extract of a letter from the camp at the mouth of the Sorrel, dated June 12, 1776.

"Before the arrival of Col. Wayne and Irvin's regiments, under the command of General Sullivan, Col. St. Clair, with a detachment of seven hundred men, was sent down the river St. Lawrence about nine leagues, to watch the motion of the enemy, and to act occasionally.—General Sullivan's arrival here was at a critical time—Canada was lost, unless some notable exertion, the credit of our arms gone, and no number of American troops to sustain our posts—it was said that the taking Trois Rivieres, with such troops as were in it would be of service.—A detachment under General Thompson was sent down the river, the corps under Col. St Clair was to join them, and if the General thought it expedient, he was ordered by General Sullivan to attack the enemy at Trois Rivieres. We left this on the evening of the sixth instant in several batteaus, and joined Col. St. Clair about twelve o'clock at night, which being too late to proceed on to Trois Rivieres, the enterprize was postponed till the next night. In the dusk of the evening of the seventh, we set off from the river Nicholete with about fifteen hundred rank and file, besides officers; it was intended we should make an attack at Trois Rivieres about day-break; the army was divided into five divisions, Col. Maxwell, Col. St. Clair, Col. Wayne, and Col. Irvine, each commanded a division, and Lieut. Col. Heartly commanded the reserve—the town was to have been attacked in four several places, and he was to be ready to sustain the party which might stand in need of assistance. We landed about nine miles above the town from our boats, left two hundred and fifty men to guard them, and proceeded on with the utmost expedition to the place. We had bad guides, and were misinformed as to the number of the enemy as well as the situation of the town. Our men had lost their sleep for two nights, yet were in pretty good spirits. Daylight appeared and shewed us to the enemy. Our guides (perhaps traitors) had lead us through several windings, and were rather carrying us off from the post, the General was enraged at this conduct.

"The enemy discovered our approach, and fired from the ships upon us, which our people returned, and killed several that were in a barge. Our scheme was no longer to be accounted an enterprize, it might have been perhaps prudent to have retreated, but no one would propose it—we endeavored to penetrate through a swamp to the town, and avoid the shipping, but had no idea of the difficulties we were to surmount in the mire, otherwise the way by the shipping would have been preferred. We waded three hours through the mud about mid deep in general, the men fasting, and in the distress above mentioned, we every moment expected to get through and find some good ground to form on, but were deceived. The second division, under Col. Wayne, saw a part of the enemy and attacked them; Capt. Hay of our regiment, with his company of riflemen, assisted, and behaved nobly. Col. Wayne advanced, the enemy's light-infantry were drove from their ground, and the Indians on the flanks were silenced. The great body of the enemy, which we knew nothing of, consisting of two or three thousand men, covered with entrenchments, and assisted with the cannon of the shipping and several field pieces, began a furious fire and continued it upon our troops in the front; it was so heavy that the division gave way, and from the badness of the ground could not suddenly form again. Col. St. Clair's division advanced, but the fire was too heavy. Part of Col. Irvin's division (especially the riflemen) went up towards the enemy. Lieut. Col. Heartly understanding the army was in confusion, led up the reserve within a short distance of the enemy, Capt. M'Clean and Grier's companies advanced with spirit; M'Clean's men took the best situation, and within eighty yards of the enemy, exposed to the fire of the shipping. Not a man of M'Clean's behaved ill; Griers company behaved well; several of the enemy were killed in the attack of the reserve. Under all these disadvantages our men would fight, but we had no ground for it. We had no covering, no artillery, and no prospect of succeeding, as the number of the enemy was so much superior to ours. Col. Wayne and Allen rallied part of our men, and kept up a fire against the English from the swamp; the enemy in the mean time detached a strong body of men to cut off our retreat to the boats, which was observed, and, as the enterprize had failed, it was thought expedient by several of the officers to retreat. Our General and Col. Irvin were not to be found, they had both gone up in a very hot fire.——

This gave great uneaſineſs, but a retreat was neceſſary. It was impoſſible to do it regularly as we could not regain the road, the ſhipping and artillery of the enemy being in the way; ſmall parties went off through the ſwamp. Colonels Wayne and Allen collected ſome hundreds. I got as many in my diviſion as I could, with ſeveral others, amounting to upwards of two hundred. Col. Wayne with his party, and we with ours, endeavoured, by ſeveral ways, to return to our boats. Col. Wayne, not far from the river, was obliged to march near a body of ſeven hundred men of the enemy. He intended to have attacked them regularly, but his people were ſo much fatigued that it was deemed unſafe. The enemy fired their ſmall arms and artillery on our men as loud as thunder. They returned a retreating fire, when ſeveral of the enemy were killed, and a number of ours. Our party advanced, within a mile of the place, where our boats were, but our guard had carried them off. The Engliſh had poſſeſſed the ground near the landing, ſo that we could not get there, but we ſaw part of them. The enemy had ſo many men that they ſent parties to fortify all the ferries we were to paſs, and the ſhipping proceeded up the river to cover them. Col. Wayne, with his party, lay near the enemy. We paſſed through a prodigious ſwamp, and at night took poſſeſſion of a hill near the enemy. Our men, without proviſion, without ſleep, and after all this fatigue, required ſome reſt. The mantle of heaven was our only covering; no fire, and bad water our only food, we mounted a ſmall quarter guard, fixed our alarm poſt, and made every man lay down on the ground on which he was to riſe for action in caſe of an attack. I ſlept a little by reſting my head on a cold bough of ſpruce. Morning appeared, what was to be done? We conſulted our officers and men, they ſaid they were refreſhed with ſleep; it was agreed to ſtand together, and that they would ſupport and effect a paſſage through the enemy, or die in the attempt. A little ſpring water refreſhed us more, the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made, but we had no guides. We heard the enemy was within half a mile of us, but no one ſeemed alarmed at it, ſo we proceeded, and luckily fell in with Col. Wayne's tract. We purſued and overtook him near the river Dulek. This made us upwards of ſeven hundred ſtrong. We had confidence and agreed to attack them if they fell in our way to Bokie, oppoſite to this place. The ſhips had moved up the river. We were ſure that this fort would be attempted before we could arrive. As we came up, the Engliſh left the ferries, and drew all their forces back to the Trois Rivieres by forced marches, and, ſurmounting every difficulty, we arrived here on Monday afternoon, and brought near twelve hundred men with us of our party; many are yet miſſing, one hundred and fifty, or two hundred. Some ſcattered ones are continually coming in, ſo that our loſs will not be ſo great as was at firſt imagined. Col. Wayne behaved exceedingly well, and ſhewed himſelf the man of courage and the ſoldier. Col. Allen exerted himſelf ſeveral times, and is a fine fellow. Col. Maxwell was often in the midſt of danger, but his own diviſion was not preſent to ſupport him. He was alſo very uſeful in the retreat after he joined Col. Wayne of the York county troops. Lieut. Edie, I fear, is killed; he was a fine young fellow, and behaved bravely; he approached the enemy's works, without diſmay, ſeveral times, and remained in the ſwamp to the laſt; he was in the ſecond engagement, where it is ſuppoſed he was killed. Enſign Hops, of the ſame company, was wounded near the breaſt-work when the reſerve was led up. I cannot give too much commendation of him; he ſhewed the greateſt courage after he had received ſeveral wounds in the arm. He ſtood his ground, and animated his men. He nobly made good his retreat with us through a ſwamp of near eighteen miles long. The ball has hurt the bone, but I hope it will do well. Several of our men were killed, I imagine between thirty and fifty; the reſt, miſſing, have been taken by the enemy, quite worn out with fatigue and hunger.

"The Engliſh had never the courage to turn out to fight, or purſue us out of the reach of their ſhipping or artillery. They had many more men killed than we. Gen. Burgoyne was there, and commanded. It is certain that almoſt all the Engliſh in Canada were there, which muſt have been many.

"We received intelligence that between fifty and ſeventy ſail of veſſels had arrived within this month. The Engliſh hollowed during the action, to encourage their men, that they had three to one; I believe really they had, and more, but we have been moderate in our computation. Upon the whole we were repulſed and not beat. Their cowardice, or ſome other cauſe, prevented them from injuring us more. They have now a ſuperior army in Canada. We expect them hourly, and as they have poſſeſſion of the river St. Lawrence, and almoſt all the other ſide of the river, our ſituation is rather critical, but we are determined to fight inch by inch, and embrace every favorable opportunity to annoy the enemy.

"June 13. Laſt night a ſort of a flag of truce came from the enemy. Gen. Thompſon, Col. Irvin, Dr. M'Kenzie, and Lieuts. Edie and Currie, and Parſon M'Cauley, are priſoners. They were taken up by ſome of the raſcally Canadians in the moſt treacherous manner. The priſoners are treated well by Gen. Burgoyne. We hope for an exchange ſoon; we have erected ſome pretty good works here; we hear the enemy now firing; this will be a hot week. The Engliſh have a much greater force in Canada than was expected ſo ſoon. We wiſh to hear good news from our own country, as that from here will be very tragical. I apprehend we muſt have more troops."

The night before laſt Major Rogers made his eſcape from this city.

This day commiſſions were given to the following gentlemen, for a battalion of rifiemen to be raiſed in Maryland and Virginia: C l. Hugh Stevenſon, Eſq; Lieut. C . Moſes Rawlings, Eſq; Major, Otho Holland Williams. Captains, Philemon Griffiths, Richard Davis, and Abraham Shepherd. The other officers are not yet appointed.

In the laſt paragraph of the extract of a letter from Trenton, in page 332, is an unjuſt reflexion upon the conduct of the riflemen, for they who were taken upon Staten-iſland, by the miniſterial army when they firſt landed, were then in the honorable ſervice of their country, and not ignominiouſly quitting the camp. The printer is obliged to the officer who rectified the miſtake. The gentleman who wrote that letter was greatly impoſed upon, as is now evident to every perſon.

In CONGRESS, July 9, 1776.

Reſolved, That ſuch of the militia as are employed in making powder, cann n, and gun locks, be ſtopped from going to New-Jerſey, in conſequence of the reſolution of the ſixth inſt.

By order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

EASTON (Northampton c unty) July 8. This day the DECLARATION of INDEPENDANCY was received here, and proclaimed in the following order: The Colonel and all other field officers of the firſt battalion repaired to the court-houſe, the light infantry company marching there with drums beating, fifes playing, and the ſtandard (the device for which is the thirteen United Colonies) which was ordered to be diſplayed, and after that the Declaration was read aloud to a great number of ſpectators, who gave their hearty aſſent with three loud huzzas, and cried out MAY GOD LONG PRESERVE and UNITE the FREE and INDEPENDANT STATES of AMERICA.

Yeſterda Col. Bayard, Capt. Smith, and Lieut. Maſſey, waited on n. Roberdeau with the following Addreſs from the officer the ſecond battalion, to which he returned the annexed ſwer.

To the on. DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Eſq; Firſt Brigier General for the province of Pennſylvania,

SI

We are deſired by the Board of Officers of the ſecond attalion to inform you, that they are fully ſenſible end e reat attention and zeal with which you have conducted ourſelf, while in the ſtation of their Colonel, not only fothe general and important intereſt of our bleeding countn but for thoſe of the battalion in particular. Nothing but t conſideration of your being advanced to a ſituation in whh you can be more extenſively uſeful, could alleviate the rret they feel on the removal of their Colonel.

W are inſtructed unreignedly to congratulate you on your elecon to th diſtinguiſhed department you now fill, which we lave no doubt you will conduct with honor to yourſelf an advantage to the cauſe, in which our lives and fortunes ar ſo deeply en aged, and permit us to aſſure you that the offcers and privates of the ſecond battalion will always eſteem i a peculiar privilege to be under your command, and you nay depend upon their zeal and readineſs on all occaſions to ſupport your authority, and execute your orders.

Signed by order, and in behalf, of the battalion.

Phlad. July 10, 1776. JOHN BAYARD, Colonel.
JONATHAN SMITH, Captain.
SAMUEL MASSEY, Lieutenant.

Gentlemen,

THE ſenſe which the officers of the ſecond battalion expreſs, in this obligi g Addreſs, of my attention to, and zeal in the ſervice of my bleeding country, in that particular line of duty marked out by their free unanimous voice, is not only very h norable but alſo highly pleaſing, as it is a freſh proof of the regard of a corps with whom I have had uninterrupted happineſs ever ſince our firſt connexion, and whoſe eſteem I would ever ſtudiouſly cultivate. At the ſame time, that I accept with thanks, as a farther mark of regard, your congratulations, on my late honorable appointment, at Lancaſter, permit me to ſay, that neither that appointment, nor your congratulations, can prevent the pain of an ingenuous mind, under the conſcious ſenſe of a want of talents for ſo important a ſtation. However, the cauſe in which we are engaged is the cauſe of God, who loveth juſtice, and hateth oppreſſion. He can give efficacy to the feebleſt efforts. The concurrence of officers and privates, in a general aſſurance of their zeal and readineſs in the ſervice of their country under my command, preſages a happy, and, I truſt, a ſucceſsful campaign, for which they have my hearty thanks. I expect no leſs from every friend to America, engaged in the ſervice, as I can have no private or ſiniſter view, and it is evident union alone can ſerve our ſuffering country, whereas diviſions would deſtroy it.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Philadelphia, July 10th, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of Francis Lee, on Schuylkill, between the Lower and Middle ferries, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, a ſmall ſwitch tail, about eight years old, branded on the near buttock P C, the near hind foot white, ſome ſmall black ſpots mixed with white on the ſame.

Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to Francis Lee, at the Indian Queen, in Fourth ſtreet, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward and all reaſonable charges.

N. B. A HORSE came to the ſubſcriber's ſtables, about a fortnight ago, which the owner may have again upon proving property and paying charges.

COXE, FURMAN and COXE.

HAVE for ſale WEST INDIA RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGAR, MELASSES, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, almonds, a few pieces of India nankins and ging ams, tambour muſlins, womens dogſkin tanned mitts, anchors, cotton, and a few boxes of KEYSER's PILLS juſt imported from France, and warranted genuine.

STORES alſo to be LET, which are fit for the reception of all kinds of goods.

WANTED a Journeyman Tobacco Spinner, for which twenty ſhillings a hundred will be given. Inquire of the printer.

July 11, 1776.

THE SALE of the ſhip JUNO's cargo, conſiſting of Jamaica Spirits, Sugar, Fuſtick, &c. will begin tomorrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to adjournment.

N. B. The Sugar and Spirits will be ſold by the ſingle hogſhead.

Bordentown, July 9, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the BORDENTOWN STAGE BOAT will leave the Crooked Billet wharf every Sunday morning only, and that paſſengers and goods will be conveyed to Powlas Hook, oppoſite to the city of New-York, from whence the ſtages will return again as ſpeedily as poſſible, the uſual rout being interrupted by the enemies fleet.

TO be SOLD, a convenient two ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Argyle or Almond-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia. The lot contains in breadth on ſaid ſtreet twenty feet three inches, and in depth ſixty-ſeven feet, bounded ſouthward with a meſſuage and lot of Richard Shingleton; weſtward with a lot late of George Hawkins; eaſtward by the Swedes ground, and northward by the ſaid ſtreet, ſubject to the yearly ground rent of three Spaniſh piſtoles, or the value thereof in current money of Pennſylvania. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may be informed of the terms by applying to Peter Thomſon, conveyancer in Philadelphia.

DESERTED from the Bull-Dog armed boat, Alexander Henderſon commander, JAMES TRAINER, of a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, with a red beard, lame of the right arm, very much ſcared on the ſame ſhoulder, about twenty-two or three years of age, a labourer by trade, a native of Ireland, ſpeaks very much upon the brogue. He had on, when he went away, a blue jacket, ticken trouſers, new ſhoes, yarn ſtockings, old buckles, and a check ſhirt. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter, or ſends him on board the above boat, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

TO be LET, a convenient HOUSE and LOT, conſiſting of twelve genteel rooms, kitchen, ſmoak houſe, ſtabling for twenty horſes, and good paſture, ſituated on the pleaſant banks of Schuylkill, known by the name of Vauxhall, the ſign of the Right Hon. John Hancock and S. Adams, Eſquires, and may be entered on immediately, either for a private family or tavern. Some liquors and houſehold furniture to be alſo diſpoſed of, with horſes, cows, carriages, and ſome hay. For particulars inquire of Levy Marks, on the premiſes.

N. B. There is a good kitchen garden belonging to the houſe, with a pump before the door.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his ſtore oppoſite Chriſt Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is ſelling off his large and elegant STOCK of *China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares*, conſiſting of the following articles,

CHINA.

BLUE and white, and rich enamelled bowls, from an half pint to two gallons and a half.
Nanquin, and common dining table ſets complete.
Rich enamelled tea-table ſets complete.
Nanquin, and common table and deſert plates.
Rich enamelled table plates.
Blue and white ſoup Turennes, two ſizes.
Blue and white, and enamelled ſauce Turennes, 2 ſizes.
Nanquin bottles and baſons, and chamberpots.
Blue and white round diſhes, very large.
Blue and white oblong diſhes, in ſizes.
Enamelled round ſoup diſhes, large.
Blue and white pieces for deſerts, in ſets.
Enamelled pickle ſhells and muſtard pots.
Blue and white, and enamelled ſauce boats in ſizes.
Blue and white butter tubs and muſtard pots.
Blue and white artichoke cups and ſpitting pots.
Enamelled ſugar diſhes, very ſmall.
Blue and white oval baking diſhes and pattypans.
Blue and white, and enamelled mugs and jugs, ſeveral ſizes.
Blue and white, and enamelled jars and beakers, of all ſizes.
Rich enamelled myrtle pots and ſtands.
Images, groups, icepails, urns, chandiliers, flower vaſes, in great variety, highly finiſhed, and from the moſt beautiful models.
Chocolate, coffee and tea cup and ſaucers, bell ſhaped and common, plain and with handles, blue and white, and enamelled, a great choice of patterns.
Sugar diſhes, ſpoon trays, and beef plates.
Tea pots, cream pots, and tea jars.

GLASS.

Rich cut candleſticks, three ſizes, and ſeveral patterns.
Rich cut ſugar diſhes, jelly glaſſes and eſſence bottles.
Rich cut pint and half pint decanters.
Two quart decanters, labelled Madeira.
Quart, pint, and half pint decanters.
Sallad bowls, butter tubs, and lemonade cups.
Pint, half pint, gill, and half gill tumblers.
Vinegar cruets, ſalt cellars, and muſtard pots.
Hyacinth glaſſes, and ſleek ſtones for ſilk ſtockings.
Plain and labelled goblets, and white glaſs beakers, cyder glaſſes, proof bottles and wine glaſſes.
Painted, flowered and plain mugs, in ſizes.
Cruet frames, ink ſtands, and pocket bottles.
Window glaſs 9 by 7, 11 by 9, 17 by 12 and a half, and 18 by 13.
SHEET GLASS in crates.
Oval bottles that hold a full quart.

EARTHEN WARES.

Egyptian, Etruſcan, embooſſed red China, agate, green, black, colliflower, white and blue and white ſtone, enamelled, ſtriped, fluted, pierced and plain Queen's ware tea pots.
Red China, black, white, blue and white, enamelled ſtone, colliflower, enamelled, ſtriped, fluted and Queen's ware ſugar diſhes.
Enamelled & handled Queen's ware, white, blue and white, and enamelled ſtone tea and coffee cups and ſaucers.
Enamelled and white ſtone half pint bowls and ſaucers.
Plain, blue and white and enamelled white ſtone, black, agate, colliflower, plain, fluted, ſtriped and enamelled Queen's ware bowls, of ſeveral ſizes.
Plain, gilt, fluted and enamelled Queen's ware coffee pots, of the urn ſhape.
Cream pots, ſalts, muſtards, pepper caſtors, egg ſlices, cuſtard cups, bla'mange moulds, cheeſe toaſters, cream buckets, Italian lamps for the chambers of the ſick, garden pots, flower horns, jars and beakers, ſauce boats, terrines, butter tubs and ſtands, egg cups, bottles and baſons, water diſhes, fiſh drainers, cream cheeſe diſhes, chamberpots, pattypans, baking diſhes, compotiers, pudding diſhes, pap boats, ſalled diſhes, plates, oblong diſhes, mugs, jugs, childrens tea ſets, whiſtling birds, &c.
Delf bowls, ewers and baſons, chamberpots, plates and diſhes of ſeveral ſizes.
Briſtol ſtone butter pots, pickling jars, jugs, bottles and mugs, from a pint to ſix gallons.
Welch diſhes and porringers.
Chequered and red ware of all kinds.
Sconce, rich oval and dreſſing LOOKING GLASSES, from ſix ſhillings to tweny eight pounds per pair.
Japanned cabbet and dreſſing boxes, from forty ſhillings to thirty pounds each.
Bottle ſtands, labels and chains for decanters.
Watch chains, ſnuff boxes, earrings, trinkets, plated buckles, ſpurs, tea ſpoons and tankards, ch India fans, antique ſets & gems, beſt black lead pencils, fire ſcreens, India tale mats, &c.
A ſmall aſſortment of milanery.

Apothecaries Furniture.

Alembicks, boltheads, retorts and receivers.
Marble and glaſs morars, with peſtles, three ſizes
Separating funnels, nipple ſhells, and ſpice bottles.
Daffy's Elixer bottles.
Ointment, ſyrup and pill pots and caps.
Gallipots from pint and a half to four quarts.
Apothecaries tiles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Friday the 12th of July, a neat new well built two ſtory STONE TENEMENT, eighteen feet in front, and twenty-eight in depth, with a cellar under the whole. The Lot belonging thereto is fifty-five feet in front, one hundred and twenty in depth, has a good ſpring of water at the end of the lot, clear of ground rent, and ſituated nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Whitehorſe in Germantown. For farther particulars inquire of Henry Fraly, houſe-carpenter, oppoſite the Market-houſe in Germantown, who will give attendance at the time of ſale.

JOHN MARIE, TAILOR from Paris, has removed, from the corner of Third and Walnut ſtreets, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. George Fullerton, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and two doors above Mrs. Duncan's, Milaner, where he carries on his buſineſs in the beſt manner. He begs leave to return his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen who were pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, and hopes a continuation of their paſt favors, which will be gratefully acknowledged. Clothes cleaned at the ſame place, in the beſt manner, without the unneceſſary trouble of ripping or waſhing.

WANTED immediately, a WET NURSE who has a good breaſt of milk, and can be well recommended, no other need apply. Inquire of the printer.
Philad. July 8.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The Rev. Jacob Duche is appointed Chaplain to the Hon. Continental Congreſs.

This afternoon the firſt battalion of the Maryland regulars, commanded by Col. Smallwood, arrived in this city, on their way to the Jerſies, where they are to compoſe part of the flying camp.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, dated June 24, 1776.

"The fleet, about fifty ſail in all, lying off Charleſtown bar, a few nights after their arrival there, attempted to land in a heavy ſhower of rain; and very dark, on Sullivan's iſland; but the Racoon regiment, being ſtationed there, ſoon put them to flight.

"I this moment ſaw a letter from the Adjutant of our ſecond regiment, dated at the Boundery Houſe, 15th inſtant, which ſays that the enemy have totally loſt three of their largeſt ſhips in croſſing Charleſtown bar, two of forty and one of fifty guns, and that twenty-five more of the fleet had got in over the bar. We have juſt received a fine ſtock of powder, arms, &c. &c."

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, July 15, 1776.

Whereas the Aſſembly of this province did, in a former ſeſſion, Reſolve, That "If any Aſſociator, called into actual ſervice, ſhall leave a family, not of ability to maintain themſelves in his abſence, the Overſeers of the Poor, with the concurrence of one Juſtice of the Peace of the city or county where ſuch Aſſociators did reſide, ſhall immediately make proviſion, by way of outpenſion, for the maintenance of ſuch family, and a true and proper account being kept thereof, ſhall be returned to the Aſſembly, in order that the ſame may be made a Provincial expence, and paid accordingly." And as it is the opinion of this Committee, That the funds of the ſaid Overſeers will prove greatly inſufficient whenever any conſiderable number of Aſſociators ſhall be drawn into actual ſervice, and that the adminiſtering to the wants of ſuch families, by the hands of the Overſeers, will not be ſatisfactory to the Aſſociators, or be likely to anſwer the good ends propoſed,

Therefore Reſolved, That this Committee will, out of the funds of which they have the diſpoſition, make ſuch proviſion as ſhall be thought neceſſary to anſwer the ſaid purpoſes, and that it be recommended to the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation of the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties in the province, to nominate and appoint a proper number of judicious perſons, reſiding in the ſaid city and counties reſpectively, to diſtribute to ſuch diſtreſſed families, the allowance they ſhall judge reaſonable. And that the ſaid Committees be empowered to draw, as they ſhall ſee occaſion, on this Board for the neceſſary ſums of money to be by them lodged in the hands of the perſons ſo nominated and appointed, to be applied as above directed. The ſaid Committees to return accounts to this board of the expenditure of the ſame.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, July 15, 1776.

Reſolved, That no perſon, at preſent employed in any branch of the manufactory of ſmall arms, ſhould be ſuffered to leave that neceſſary buſineſs; and every officer of the militia is requeſted to pay proper attention to this Reſolve.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY COMMITTEE, July 13, 1776.

Reſolved, That this Committee, in conſequence of a letter from the Honorable Continental Congreſs, as well as from a recommendation of the Provincial Conference, do proceed to raiſe our part of the Flying Camp, and that the following gentlemen be appointed officers—Col. Robert Lewis; Lieut. Col. Iſaac Hughes; Major, John Moore, Eſq; Surgeon, Enoch Edwards; Quarter-Maſter, Marſhall Edwards; Adjutant, Solomon Buſh. Captains, Archibald Thompſon, George Smith, Henry Deringer, Jacob Lauchlin, Rudolph Neff, Aaron Levering, Chriſtian Schnyder, Henry Pawling, Joſeph Jones. Firſt Lieutenants, Marſhall Edwards, Solomon Buſh, Samuel Swift, William Wilſon, Caſper Doll, Samuel Hainds, Graudus Schlatter, Mordecai Morgan, David Schrack, Stephen Porter, Thomas Roſſetter. Second Lieutenants, William Armſtrong, Leonard Doll, James Hazlet, George Bringhurſt, Matthew Holgate, Jeſſe Roberts, Alexander Hall, Peacock Major. Enſigns, Andrew Barge, William North, William Noa, Abraham Duffield, Nathaniel Childs, Alexander Wright, James Potts, Rees Nanna.

Extract from the minutes,
ENOCH EDWARDS.

The officers appointed by the Committee of this county, to compoſe the Flying Camp, are requeſted to meet at the Coneſtoga Waggon, in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 20th inſt. at nine o'clock in the morning.

ROBERT LEWIS.

NO perſon will be allowed to attend the encampment of troops from this province, in the character of a SUTLER, but ſuch as obtain a certificate in writing, from the commanding officer of any battalion, of their appointment; nor will more than one ſutler be allowed to a battalion.

By order of Brigadier General ROBERDEAU,
W. BRADFORD, jun. Brigade Major.

This day is publiſhed, price Ninepence, with allowance to thoſe who take quantities,

FOUR LETTERS on intereſting Subjects. Containing, among other things, Remarks on the CHARTER of CHARLES the Second to William Penn—On William Penn's Will—On Forms of Government, Conſtitution, &c.

Printed and ſold by STYNER and CIST, in Second ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Michael Hillegas, Eſq;

ALL perſons indebted to THOMAS PRYOR, of the city of Philadelphia, particularly thoſe who are indebted for inſpecting flour, are deſired to call and pay the ſame to his wife. His abſence on public buſineſs requires this notice, which he hopes will be attended to.

Philad. July 15, 1776.

READY money, and the higheſt price, given for OLD BRASS or COPPER, by Benjamin Town, copperſmith and braſs-founder, at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, facing the coffee-houſe.

TO be SOLD, a large quantity of INCH PINE BOARDS that are well ſorted. Likewiſe a NEGRO WENCH, who is to be diſpoſed of for no other reaſon than her being at preſent with child. She is about twenty years of age, has had the ſmallpox and meaſles, and is fit for either town or country buſineſs. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1776.

STOLEN, out of the houſe of Chriſtopher Marſhall, in Front-ſtreet, about the 12th or 13th inſtant, three large SILVER TABLE SPOONS, marked A R. If they ſhould be offered to be ſold, whoever ſtops them, and gives information as above, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for his trouble.

A NUMBER of WAGGONS with TEAMS are wanted for the public ſervice immediately. Inquire of Mr. Robert Irwin, Waggon Maſter General.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1776.

THE remainder of the JUNO's cargo, conſiſting of SPIRITS, SUGAR, &c. will be ſold tomorrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Bright and Pechin's wharf.

LEAD SMELTING.

IF Mr. JOHN WILLIS, who came from England about three years ago, by trade a Lead Smelter, will apply to Thomas Bedwell, at Mr. John Walter's, linen ſtamper, in Fourth-ſtreet road, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. Likewiſe good encouragement will be given to any perſon who underſtands the Smelting Lead from its ore, and managing the furnace, by applying as above.

A CROP of BARLEY, containing three acres more or leſs, to be ſold by public vendue, on the 17th inſt. (July) at five in the afternoon, upon the premiſes, oppoſite the Blue Houſe adjoining the Commons, in this city.

JOHN BARRON.

Bordentown, July 9, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the BORDENTOWN STAGE BOAT will leave the Crooked Billet wharf every Sunday morning only, and that paſſengers and goods will be conveyed to Powlas Hook, oppoſite to the city of New-York, from whence the ſtages will return again as ſpeedily as poſſible, the uſual rout being interrupted by the enemies fleet.

WANTED a Journeyman Tobacco Spinner, for which twenty ſhillings a hundred will be given. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1776.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away laſt Saturday night, from his maſter, a certain WILLIAM WRIGHT, a bought apprentice lad, by trade a ſhoemaker, about eighteen years of age, pale complexion, ſhort brown hair, to which he generally ties a falſe tail, is knock kneed, and very ſlovenly in his dreſs. He took with him the tools of his trade, and ſome clothes, in a bag made of old ſail cloth, drawn together at the mouth like a purſe, with a calf ſkin thong. He is with his mother, who is ſuſpected of having inticed him to abſcond. Any perſon ſecuring him in jail, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, by applying to his maſter between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, in Front-ſtreet.

ANDREW HUCK.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the fifth inſtant, a Negro man named ISHMAEL, twenty-five years of age, above ſix feet high, ſtrong made, his colour between a Mulatto and a Black, rocks in his walk, or rather ſomewhat lame, occaſioned by his having his thigh bone broke when a boy. Had on when he went away a ſmall brimmed hat, a brown cloth jacket without ſleeves, let out in the back, new tow ſhirt and trouſers, old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber living in Second ſtreet oppoſite the Swede's church in the diſtrict of Southwark.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Juſt publiſhed, and may be had in Market-ſtreet, two doors above Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers's printing-office,

Price Two Shillings,

The Fall of BRITISH TYRANNY,
Or American Liberty triumphant.
The firſt CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGI-COMEDY of FIVE ACTS, containing twenty-ſix ſcenes, amongſt which are the following, viz.

A pleaſing ſcene between Roger and Dick, two ſhepherds near Lexington.

Clariſſa, &c. A very moving ſcene on the death of Doctor Warren, &c. in a chamber near Boſton, the morning after the battle at Bunker's-Hill.

A humorous ſcene between the Boatſwain and a ſailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable ſcenes between the Boatſwain, two ſailors, and the cook, exhibiting ſpecimens of ſeafaring oratory, and peculiar eloquence of thoſe ſons of Neptune, touching Tories, convicts, and black regulars; and between Lord Kidnapper and the Boatſwain.

A very black ſcene between Lord Kidnapper and Major Cudgo.

A religious ſcene between Lord Kidnapper, Chaplain, and the Captain.

A ſcene the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the addreſs.

A droll ſcene, a council of war in Boſton, between Admiral Tombſtone, Elbow-Room, Mr. Caper, Gen. Clinton, and Earl Piercy.

A diverting ſcene between a Whig and a Tory.

A ſpirited ſcene between Gen. Preſcot and Col. Allen.

A ſhocking ſcene, a dungeon, between Col. Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting ſcenes in Boſton, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boſton, meſſenger, and officers of the guard.

A patriotic ſcene, in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Waſhington, Lee and Putnam, &c. &c.

With a dedication, preface, addreſs of the Goddeſs of Liberty to the Congreſs, dramatis perſonæ, prologue, epilogue, and a ſong in praiſe of King Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance interſperſed with wit, humour, burleſque, and ſerious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every diſpoſition.—The whole compriſed in ſeventy-three pages octavo, and a new type. Allowance to thoſe who by a quantity.

TO BE LET, the Stables, Chaiſe-houſe, Yard, &c. in Church-alley, lately occupied by William Maulſby, very convenient and much frequented by market people.—Inquire of WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

TWO or three men who underſtand the MANAGEMENT of a SMITH's FIRE, and can forge well, will hear of good encouragement by applying to Lawrence Birnie, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

Alſo wanted two or three young lads as apprentices to the art of CUTTING FILES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREE *Coppers.* Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1776. [Num. 238.

OLD MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, fit for immediate uſe, a few barrels of PORK, COFFEE and CHOCOLATE, &c. &c. &c. to be ſold by JONATHAN and JOEL EVANS.

Juſt reprinted from the London copy, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price half a dollar)

AMERICAN INDEPENDANCE the intereſt and glory of GREAT-BRITAIN; containing arguments which prove that not only in taxation but in trade, manufactures and government, the colonies are entitled to an entire Independancy on the Britiſh Legiſlature; and that it can only be by a formal declaration of theſe rights, and forming thereupon a friendly league with them, that the true and laſting welfare of both countries can be promoted,

In a ſeries of LETTERS to the Legiſlature.

It is not to be hoped, in the corrupt ſtate of human nature, that any nation will be ſubject to another any longer than it finds its own account in it, and cannot help itſelf.

No creatures ſuck the teats of their dams longer than they can draw milk from thence, or can provide themſelves with better food; nor will any country continue their ſubjection to another, only becauſe their great-grandmothers were acquainted. This is the courſe of human affairs, and all wiſe ſtates will always have it before their eyes.

Trenchard on plantations and colonies, in Cato's letters, No. 106.

N. B. All the new pamphlets may be had at ſaid Bell's, alſo Simes's Military Guide for Officers, 2 vols. price three dollars.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Monday the 8th inſtant (July) a SORREL HORSE, near fifteen hands high, with a light coloured main and tail, two hind feet white, and a ſtar or blaze; he trots, and is about ſeven or eight years old. If ſtrayed away, whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber at the plantation as above, or to his houſe in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward; and if ſtolen, whoever diſcovers the horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS. JOHN MITCHELL.

July 25, 1776.

RAN away from my waggons in York, a Negro fellow named ISAAC, about five feet eight inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh, bred a ſailor, hath been in New-York and Philadelphia, and will poſſibly endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, all maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him off. He ſtole from the waggons an umbrella and ſome wearing apparel. EIGHT DOLLARS reward will be paid by Mr. Robert Aitken, printer and ſtationer, in Philadelphia, if ſecured in any jail within fifty miles of York, and in proportion any where in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. TWENTY DOLLARS if ſecured in the ſtates of either Virginia or New-York. JOHN MITCHELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 19.

FROM Hampton we learn, that advice was brought there from the Eaſtern Shore of a tender, mounting two carriage and twelve ſwivel guns, being drove aſhore in a ſquall of wind, five or ſix days ago, with eighteen pirates on board, among them Mr. James Parker, late of Norfolk, merchant; who immediately ſurrendered themſelves to a party of our troops, and begged for quarters. A boat from another tender, her conſort, attempted to cut her out from the creek where ſhe was ſecured; but our people, perceiving their deſign, lay in ambuſh for them, and, when nigh enough, ruſhed into the water and fired upon them, killing five of the crew, it was ſuppoſed, as three were ſeen to fall overboard, and two to drop down in the boat, upon which the pirates tacked about, and rowed, faſter than they came, to their tender.

Benjamin Woodward, againſt whom an information was lodged for attempting to counterfeit the paper currency of the American ſtates, was brought to town laſt Wedneſday, with four other perſons, ſuſpected to be accompli ces, and lodged in the public jail. They were taken in Pittſylvania county, with types and other implements to carry on their wicked and deſtructive ſchemes.

Of the vaſt number of ſhells which were thrown againſt Fort Sullivan, near Charleſtown, but two fell into it, and only one of them did any execution. The expreſs that brought General Lee's letter, and who may be depended upon, aſſures us, that the following is an exact liſt of the loſs we ſuſtained by that ſhell, viz. three ducks, one gooſe, and a turkey, killed; and one gooſe ſo wounded that the cook deſpaired of its life, and therefore cut off its head.

The following is a particular account of the attack and rout of Lord Dunmore, with his piratical crew, from Gwyn's iſland.

WE got to the iſland on Monday the eighth, and next morning, at eight o'clock, began a furious attack upon the enemy's ſhipping, camp, and fortifications, from two batteries, one of five ſix and nine pounders, the other mounting two eighteen pounders. What forces the enemy had were encamped on a point of the iſland, nearly oppoſite to our five gun battery, covered by a battery of four embraſures, and a breaſtwork of conſiderable extent. Beſides this, they had two other batteries, and a ſtockade fort, higher up the haven, where troops were ſtationed to prevent our landing. In the haven were three tenders, one a ſloop (the Lady Charlotte) mounting ſix carriage guns, a ſchooner of two carriage guns, ſix ſwivels, and a cohorn, and a pilot boat, badly armed; who had orders from Capt. Hammond, of the Roebuck, to prevent our boats paſſing over to the iſland, and to annoy the rebels by every means in their power.

Gen. Lewis announced his orders for attacking the enemy by putting a match to the firſt gun, an eighteen pounder, himſelf; and the Dunmore being then neareſt to us, at the diſtance of only four or five hundred yards, the ſhot paſſed through her hull, and did conſiderable damage. Our five gun battery likewiſe began playing on the fleet, the enemy's

camp and works; and the fire ſoon became ſo hot that the Dunmore was obliged to cut her cables and haul off, after receiving ten ſhot, ſome of which raked her fore and aft. The Otter lay next to her, and it was expected would have taken her birth, but the firſt ſhot we gave her took place, ſuppoſed between wind and water, as ſhe immediately ſlipped her cable likewiſe, and hauled out on a careen, without firing a gun. By this time all the fleet, any way near ſhore, began to ſlip their cables, in the utmoſt confuſion; and had the wind ſet in with a flood tide, we muſt have taken great numbers of them. Our eighteen pounders did great execution from the upper battery, which raked the whole fleet; and Capt. Denny, who commanded the other battery, ſoon ſilenced the enemy at the point, knocking down ſeveral tents, which put their camp into great confuſion. At half after nine the firing ceaſed, which was renewed again at twelve, with double vigor, from both batteries; and nothing prevented our puſhing to the iſland during the cannonade, but the want of veſſels.

The Gen. being determined to croſs next day, gave orders for all the ſmall craft to be collected together from the neighbouring creek that night, and two braſs field-pieces, ſix pounders, to be carried to a place called Lower Windmill Point, to attack the tender that lay there, and facilitate our croſſing. Accordingly, in the morning, Capt. Harriſon, who had the direction of thoſe field-pieces, began playing upon the tenders, which he galled ſo much, that the ſchooner ran up a ſmall creek which made into the iſland, where the crew abandoned her, and the ſloop got aground in reach of our cannon; upon which the General ordered Capt. Smith, of ſeventh regiment, with his company, to man the canoes and board her, which was done with alacrity. However, before our men came up with her, the crew got into their boat and puſhed for the iſland; but Capt. Smith, very prudently paſſing the tender, purſued them ſo cloſe, that, before they could reach the ſhore, he exchanged a few ſhot with them, and took part of them priſoners. The enemy's lookouts, perceiving our men cloſe upon the lower part of the iſland, cried out "The ſhirtmen are coming," and ſcampered off. The pilot boat made no reſiſtance.

Gen. Lewis then ordered two hundred men, under Colonel M'Clanahan, to land in the iſland, which was performed as expeditiouſly as our ſmall veſſels would admit of. On our arrival, we found the enemy had evacuated the place with the greateſt precipitation, and were ſtruck with horror at the number of dead bodies, in a ſtate of putrefaction, ſtrewed all the way from their battery to Cherry-point, about two miles in length, without a ſhovel full of earth upon them; others gaſping for life; and ſome had crawled to the water's edge, who could only make known their diſtreſs by beckoning to us. By the ſmallpox, and other malignant diſorders, which have raged on board the fleet for many months paſt, it is clear they have loſt, ſince their arrival at Gwyn's iſland, near five hundred ſouls. I myſelf counted one hundred and thirty graves, or rather holes looſely covered over with earth, cloſe together, many of them large enough to hold a corporal's guard. One, in the middle, was neatly done up with turf, and is ſuppoſed to contain the remains of the late Lord of Goſport. Many were burnt alive in bruſh huts, which, in their confuſion, had got on fire. In ſhort, ſuch a ſcene of miſery, diſtreſs and cruelty, my eyes never beheld; for which the authors, one may reaſonably conclude, never can make atonement in this world.

The enemy left behind them, in their battery, a double fortified nine pounder, great part of their baggage, with ſeveral tents and marquees, beſides the three tenders, with their cannon, ſmall arms, &c. alſo the anchors and cables of the Dunmore, Otter, and many others, to the amount, it is ſuppoſed, of twelve or fifteen hundred pounds. On their leaving the iſland, they burnt ſome valuable veſſels, which had got aground. Mr. John Grymes's effects on the iſland have fallen into our hands, conſiſting of thirty-five Negroes, horſes, cattle and furniture.

Major Byrd, on the approach of our canoes to the iſland, was huddled into a cart, in a very ſick and low condition, it is ſaid, and carried down to Cherry-point, where he embarked. The ſecond ſhot the Dunmore received cut her boatſwain in two, and wounded two or three others; and ſhe had ſcarcely recovered from the ſhock when a nine pounder from the lower battery entered her quarter, and beat in a large timber, from the ſplinters of which Lord Dunmore got wounded in the legs, and had all his valuable china ſmaſhed about his ears. It is ſaid his Lordſhip was exceedingly alarmed, and roared out, "Good God, that ever I ſhould come to this!" We had our information from one of his people that came aſhore after the engagement, who was taken by our ſcouts; he likewiſe ſaid, that many were killed in the fleet, which had ſuſtained ſome thouſand pounds worth of damage. The Fowey and Roebuck were the lowermoſt ſhips, beſides which there were one hundred and large odd ſail of veſſels, who took their departure on Thurſday afternoon, and are ſuppoſed to have gone into Potowmack.

In this affair we loſt not a man but poor Captain Arundel, who was killed by the burſting of a mortar of his own invention, although the Gen. and all the officers were againſt his firing it. His zeal for the ſervice loſt him his life."

Philadelphia, July 30, 1776.

ON Thurſday the firſt of Auguſt next, will be ſold by public vendue, on Bright and Pidgen's wharf, a few tons of Fuſtick, two carriage Guns two pounders, two Swivels, ſix Muſkets, ſix Cutlaſſes, and a few tierces of Bread and Beef.

TO be SOLD, the time of a Scotch ſervant woman, who has about three years to ſerve. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday from Schloſſer and Franck, an Engliſh ſervant lad, uſed in the tanning trade, named JOHN FORD, about eighteen years of age, five feet four or five inches high, fair complexion, and brown hair. He had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat, light blue jacket, leather breeches, good ſhoes, brown thread ſtockings, a white ſhirt and cocked hat. It is probable he may change his dreſs, as one or two of his acquaintance went away the ſame time, and may be in company. It is ſuppoſed he will go over to the enemy as ſoon as he can. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſters get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

SCHLOSSER and FRANCK.

READY money, and the higheſt price, given for OLD BRASS, COPPER and PEWTER, by Benjamin Town, copperſmith and braſs-founder, at the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, facing the coffee-houſe.

A SILVER SHOEBUCKLE was loſt laſt week in Turner's-lane. Whoever brings it to the printer ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

NEWPORT, July 22.

Yeſterday arrived here, from a cruize of about a month, the brig Andreas Doria, Capt, Biddle, who about ten days before took the ſhip Nathaniel and Elizabeth, Capt. Hoar, from Jamaica to London, loaded with three hundred hogſheads of ſugar, one hundred hogſheads of rum, &c. Capt. Philip Brown, of this place, was put in prize maſter, and ordered to the firſt port he could make.

Yeſterday in the afternoon Lieut. Calcott of the Merlin ſhip of war (which lay a little without the harbor) came in a barge, with a flag, to this town; the General Aſſembly being then ſitting, he was conducted to the State-houſe, where he dilivered a letter to his Honor Governor Cooke, from Richard Viſcount Howe.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Several cannon were fired laſt Thurſday afternoon from our battery at Amboy, at a number of boats from Staten-iſland, bound to Sandy-Hook, ſuppoſed to join part of the miniſterial fleet laying there. This brought on a cannonade from the encampment of the regulars near Billop's point, on the iſland, which continued very hot on both ſides for near an hour. The boats got clear, but many of the regulars were ſeen to fall, and ſeveral carried off, ſuppoſed to be wounded. On our ſide a ſoldier, belonging to one of the Philadelphia battalions, was killed, and one wounded, a horſe in a carriage had his head ſhot off in the ſtreet, and ſome damage done to the houſes.

The ſmallpox is now ſo brief in and about Boſton, that there are not leſs than ten thouſand perſons in and near that place down with that diſorder; to prevent the ſpreading of which no more newſpapers will be printed there for ſome time; but the poſt has favoured us with the followidg agreeable advices, viz.

That a ſhip from Ireland, with ſeventeen hundred barrels of pork, four hundred firkins of butter, one hundred caſks of oats, and one hundred caſks of oatmeal, was taken and carried into Boſton laſt week.

A letter of marque, from Salem, took a ſloop and ſhip from Jamaica; the ſloop loaded with dry goods and ſalt, bound for Halifax. The ſhip bound to Europe with three hundred and ſeventy hogſheads of ſugar, one hundred and forty puncheons of rum, fifty-five pipes of Madeira wine, twenty-ſeven cannon, nine and ſix pounders, and a large quantity of wrought plate.—They were carried into Sheepſcut.

Capt. Goodrich, of Virginia, in a ſloop of eight guns, was taken at the eaſtward by a ſloop of ten guns, belonging to this province, after an obſtinate engagement, and carried into Salem. Capt. Goodrich, his Lieut. and ſeven men, were killed; one of our men killed.

To the Honorable JOHN SULLIVAN, Eſq; Brigadier General, late commanding the army of the United Colonies in Canada.

The humble ADDRESS of the Field Officers late under his command.

WE, the Field Officers of the ſeveral regiments now compoſing the army of the United Colonies in the northern department, having been informed of your Honor's intended departure from hence, eſteem it would be unpardonable in us ſhould we forego this opportunity of rendering the homage due to HIM, who upon the late moſt trying occaſion, has comforted, ſupported, and protected, the ſhattered remains of a debilitated army; and, with unwearied care, watchfulneſs and attention, has landed the public ſtores of every kind, without almoſt the leaſt dimunition, ſafe at this place.—It is to you, Sir, the public are indebted for the preſervation of their property in Canada.—It is to you, we owe our ſafety thus far. Your humanity will call forth the ſilent tear, and grateful ejaculation of the ſick; your univerſal impartiality, will force the applauſe of the wearied ſoldier. Permit us then, worthy Sir, to take our leave, wiſhing you every happineſs and ſucceſs your moſt ſanguine inclinations can ſuggeſt, or our moſt fervent prayers procure." (Signed)

John Moore, Moſes Hazen, Ed. Antill, Joſeph Celty, John M'Duffee, Thomas Poor, Enoch Poor, J. Alden, Charles Burrell, Matthew Ogden, Seth Reed, Joſeph Voſe, Nathan Fuller, John Stark, John Patterſon, William Bond, James Reed, Ar. Clair, William De Haas, John Greaton, Iſrael Shreve, William Maxwell, David Rhea, Jotham Loring, Eliſha Porter, Abner Morgan, Anthony Wayne.

Crownpoint, 8th July, 1776.

To the FIELD OFFICERS of the ſeveral regiments compoſing the Northern Army.

Gentlemen,

YOUR polite and friendly Addreſs, preſented at this hour of my departure from the army, demands my moſt cordial thanks. The favorable opinion you are pleaſed to entertain of my exertions, in protecting and ſupporting our diſtreſſed army in Canada, gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

If the public are in any meaſure indebted to me for the preſervation of their property in Canada, or the army for its ſafety thus far, your generoſity in voluntarily giving your teſtimony thereto, at this time, evinces that generous ſpirit which I have ever found you to poſſeſs.—The debilitated ſtate of our army rendered the taſk of ſaving it extremely arduous, and had not your zeal and activity ſo ſtrongly ſeconded my endeavors, it muſt have become impoſſible. Duty to my country demanded *that* humanity to the ſick, and impartiality to the ſoldiers, which you are pleaſed ſo politely to mention; it gives me the moſt ſenſible pleaſure, to find my conduct, in this reſpect, meets with the approbation of officers ſo truly deſerving.

Gentlemen, I deeply deplore the neceſſity I am under of quitting this department, and moſt ſincerely wiſh that I could, with honor, have remained to ſhare with you the fortune of the campaign—yet, give me leave to aſſure you, that whereever fortune may place me in future, whether the alarm of war may ſummon me again to the field, or domeſtic affairs call me to private life, your ſafety and ſucceſs I ſhall deem inſeparable from my own.

That an indulgent Heaven may grant you ſucceſs equal to your merits, reward your toil with the conqueſt of your unnatural enemies, and in due time return you, crowned with laurels, to your reſpective families, ſhall be my moſt earneſt prayer. (Signed) JOHN SULLIVAN.

Crownpoint, 8th July, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in a neighbouring ſtate, to his friend in this city, dated July 16, 1776.

"In Pennſylvania you are now forming a new conſtitution; and I cannot but be extremely deſirous, that it ſhould be a good one, that it ſhould approach as near to perfection as poſſible. It is of more importance that ſuch a conſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed in that, than perhaps in any other of theſe United States. It is one of the largeſt of the States; from this and from its central ſituation it will have great influence on the other States, and will be likely to give a complexion to the ideas of leading men from all parts, reſorting

thither, and conſequently both to the preſent conſtitutions to be formed in the ſeveral States, to future proceedings therein, and particularly to the proceedings of the Congreſs.

" Although it be granted, on all hands, that all power originates from the people; yet it is plain, that in thoſe colonies where the government has, from the beginning, been in the hands of a very few rich men, the ideas of government both in the minds of thoſe rich men, and of the common people, are rather ariſtocratical than popular. The rich, having been uſed to govern, ſeem to think it is their right; and the poorer commonalty, having hitherto had little or no hand in government, ſeem to think it does not belong to them to have any.

" From this cauſe, I imagine, it came to paſs that the New-Jerſey Convention, in their charter, made it a qualification for a member of their Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, that he be poſſeſſed of an eſtate of five hundred pounds, and of a Member of their Council, that he have an eſtate of one thouſand pound. This I eſteem a hurtful remnant of the feudal conſtitution. Why ſhould theſe be made qualifications? Are not many, who have not theſe qualifications, as fit to ſerve their country in either of theſe capacities, as any that are worth the money? This I think cannot be denied. The only reaſon that occurs to my mind, which can be pleaded in juſtification of this regulation, is that it renders the legiſlators independant. But according to my obſervation, many who are not worth ſo much, are of more independant ſpirits, and will not be ſo ſoon biaſſed by the proſpect of gain, as thoſe in general who are much richer than themſelves.

" Beſides, why ſhould not the ſame qualification be inſiſted on for a Judge in any Court, and for any conſiderable officer, whether civil or military? The neceſſity of independant men in all theſe caſes is much the ſame. By theſe means the government, in every part, would be in the hands of the rich only; and therefore in all reaſon ought to be exerciſed *over* the rich only, and the poor, and thoſe in moderate circumſtances, ought to be entirely excuſed from bearing any part of the burden of a government, from the honors of which they are wholly excluded.

" In ſhort, I cannot ſee but that our maxim in this government is perfectly right, and that the experience of more than a century confirms the propriety of it, that any elector hath a right to be elected into any office of ſtate.

" Another thing I object to the New-Jerſey charter, which appears to me a matter of great importance, is their chooſing their legiſlators by counties. The practice among us hath always been, to meet by townſhips, and every townſhip chooſes two Repreſentatives. Hence our Houſe of Repreſentatives is conveniently large. Our ſmalleſt county in this way ſends ſixteen members, the largeſt forty, and the whole Houſe conſiſts of one hundred and forty. This I think is not too large a repreſentation for two hundred thouſand ſouls. But in my opinion, the colonies below us have been very imperfectly repreſented, by only two or three members from a county. Such ſmall Houſes are much more eaſily corrupted or biaſſed, than thoſe which are large.

" Nor do I think that the difficulty would be remedied by ſending ever ſo many, choſen in your county meetings, becauſe the whole body of a county cannot be convened to attend elections. A great part of the freemen will not leave their buſineſs, travel twenty or thirty miles, tarry at the place of the poll perhaps 24 hours, before they can be admitted to deliver in their ſuffrages, and be all this while upon expences, in order to attend and give their voice at an election. The conſequence is that the Repreſentatives are choſen by a ſmall part, or at beſt by *only a part*, of the freemen, and eſpecially by thoſe who are ſtirred up by ſome rich men to attend the election, who bear their expences, ſupply them with horſes, &c. The ſenſe of the people can never be fully known by ſuch a repreſentative body.

" But the inhabitants of a ſingle townſhip can eaſily aſſemble, chooſe either one or two Repreſentatives, and return home again the ſame day. I wiſh this matter was thoroughly conſidered in Pennſylvania; I cannot but flatter myſelf that the expediency of this mode of election would be ſeen, and that it would be adopted by your Convention, and from your example by other colonies.

" If your counties be not divided into townſhips or proper diſtricts, they may eaſily be thus divided.

" I cannot but add one more thought on this mode of election; it in a great degree deſtroys the influence of a few deſigning rich men on the elections. Two or three ſuch in a county meeting may have a prodigious ſway. But on this plan their ſway will be chiefly confined to the townſhips, to which they themſelves belong; as the elections being all on the ſame day, they cannot be at the reſt.

" I will beg your patience, while I make one more remark on the charter of New-Jerſey. The appointment of the Governor to be Chancellor ſeems to place in him too great a truſt for any ſingle man. A ſingle man, however honeſt in general, is much more liable to biaſſes and prejudices than a body of men, eſpecially if it be ſufficiently large. According to our conſtitution, our whole legiſlature is our Chief Court of Chancery.

" If theſe remarks contain any thing to the purpoſe, I know you will improve to ſubſerve the public good, as you have opportunity. If they do not, I have only to beg you will excuſe my honeſt intentions.

" Hoping that you in Pennſylvania may be ſo happy as to hit upon the moſt perfect Conſtitution, I am, &c."

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated July 22, 1776.

" On Sunday laſt I was informed that Lord Dunmore was landing his troops on Thacker Waſhington's plantation, a little below Hoo's ferry. About twelve o'clock the ſame night, the Major of the county came expreſs, to let me know that the fleet was then at Marlbrough, a few miles above Boyd's-hole. The alarm was ſoon ſpread, and in a very little time the ſhores were covered with men. I went over early yeſterday, and diſcovered four ſhips and three tenders. They appeared, as near as I can gueſs, to be ſomewhere about Dumfries. The remainder we ſuppoſed to be below, either coming up, or attempting to land. Some few of us then puſhed down the river, but found the militia diſperſing juſt before we got to Boyd's Hole. They had received information that the balance of the fleet was at anchor near the mouth of the river. This morning early we returned up Potowmack river, and ſaw only three ſhips and two tenders, and hearing very diſtinctly, at the ſame time, a heavy cannonade at or near Alexandria, we concluded the other ſhip and tender had made the town a viſit, where they will certainly meet with a warm reception. As yet we have no account. I ſhall proceed tomorrow morning up the river Potowmack, and continue there till the fleet goes down."

By another letter, it appears the houſes of Mr. Brent on Potowmack river, of great value, had been burnt by Lord Dunmore, and that he was joined by many Negroes in Maryland.

☞ The Members of the Committee of the county of Philadelphia are requeſted to attend at ten o'clock on Saturday next, being the third day of Auguſt, at the houſe of Jacob Neff.

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